### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC S:15 Way Down Bast. BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—S. 8:80—Boer War. CONEY 181AND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock'. EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS-5:15-Vaudeville.

PERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.

NICKERBOCKER—5:15—Sergeant Brue.

LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH—3—8:30—Vaudeville Carnivals—8:15—Paln's Port Arthur—Grand Pireworks.

NEW-FORK—8—Little Johnny Jones.

NEW-FORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.

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### Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they dvertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large of growth in advertising space.

In the seven months ending July 81, 1905, The New-York Daily and

591,478 Lines of Advertising

more than during the same period of 1904

1,872 Columns.

where others are sending it.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

# New Dork Daily Tribune

Circulation Books Open.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Japanese newspapers express distrust regarding Russian diplomacy, and are apparently not hopeful of an agreement at Ports-mouth. —— Advices from Soo-Chow say that the boycott of American goods is assuming a political character and that an anti-foreign out-break is feared. ——. The Venezuelan govern-ment has signed a contract for twelve batteries ment has signed a contract for twelve batteries of Creusot guns, costing \$1,000,000. — The vote in Norway on the question of separation from Sweden was practically unanimous for dissolution. — Secretary Taft and his party salled from Manila on the transport Logan to visit southern ports of the islands. — Four of the mutineers on the Russian training ship Pouth were sentenced to death, and others re-Pruth were sentenced to death, and others re ceived long terms of imprisonment. Three Gioucester fishing vessels have entered Newfoundland waters and announced their intention to take balt; the Ministry is considering the

DOMESTIC .- The meeting of the Russian and DOMESTIC.—The meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, which was scheduled to take place yesterday afternoon, was postponed by mutual agreement until 9:30 this morning. The first article of the Japanese peace proposals was accepted by the Russians; it recognizes the preponderating influence of Japan in Corea; in the discussion of the article, M. Witte based his argument on the yellow peril. — The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Striker were much properly assayled in Mechan-Striker were murderously assaulted in Mechan issuffle by a negro, who was later killed resist ing arrest in Saratoga.——The fever recor-The fever record in New-Orleans was the worst yet reported, there being twelve deaths. — Twelve men were killed and over twenty-five injured in a head-on collision on the Nickel Plate Raliroad, near Lorain, Ohio. — It was announced in Chicago that the sugar rate war had been compromised by the railroads affected.

CITY.—The storm caused great damage and killed and injured several persons in and near Letters to Senator Armstrong urge that the insurance investigation be exurge that the management and heretofore mentioned. —— The boss bakers refused to recognize the strikers' union, and the strike will continue. —— Consternation was caused in the trikers' and the strikers' that the continue is a constant of the continue. continue. — Consternation was caused in the Tammany ranks by the announcement that the gas committee would make an investigation in this city in September. — The typhoid epidemic in Brooklyn was unchecked: the disease has not obtained a foothold in Manhattan. — The woman who was shot Friday in Riverside Drive was identified at Bellevue as Della W. Lyttel, of Syracuse. — Mrs. Travis H. W. Whitney caught a burglar in her home.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy; showers at night. The tempera-ture yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 68.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

## THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese boycott of American commerc has attained considerable proportions. It will probably not last long, nor be particularly disastrous to American trade and industry. Nevertheless, it is not to be ignored, its causes should not be misunderstood, and its lesson should not pass unheeded.

Note, then, that it is neither an official nor popular movement, but is the work of a limited class, of students and merchants, with which the government on the one hand and the common people on the other have nothing to do. The government is not hostile to us because of the terms of existing treaties, nor are the coolies rising against us because we exclude them from this country. Paradoxical as it may seem on the face of it, the people who are aggrieved and who are consequently conspiring against us are precisely those who, under the letter of the law, have nothing to complain of, the students and merchants who are permitted to come to this country. Why is that?

The answer is, we are inclined to think pretty truly given by "The Chinese Free Press" of San Francisco, which says the provocation is not in our exclusion law, but in our failure properly to enforce it. It is not that we shut the coolies out, but that we subject to intolerable indignities the students and merchants whom we have agreed to let in, and that we do so at the expense of refusing to give full faith and credit to the acts of our own consular and other officers. If a consular certificate were accepted in good faith, without treating the man who presented it as a suspected criminal, there would be no cause of offence and no boy-

Such is this Chinese explanation of the case. It may or may not be true and complete, but we are compelled to admit that there seems to be only too much truth in it. There have been grave abuses in the administration of the law, relief from which has not been obtained by appeal to the federal courts. The President's ctatesmanlike recognition of the fact was made clear in his vigorous letter upon the subject, and it is to be believed that had the wise and

had it prevailed from the beginning of our administration of the exclusion law, this trouble

would never have occurred. Of course it is always a much harder job to undo trouble than to avert it. Nevertheless, it can be done, and it must be done. That is because not only our commercial welfare but also our good faith and justice are involved. After contending so vigorously all these years for the open door in China, it would be the crassest of folly for us to shut the door against ourselves by our own act. After pleading so earnestly for good faith and fair play, it would be deplorable for us to have to confess our inability to administer our own laws with a decent respect for courtesy and justice.

What is needed is that the President's policy in letter and in spirit, shall be made to prevail in our enforcement of the laws relating to the Chinese, and that Chinamen shall not be left helpless in the arbitrary hands of some minor port functionary, but shall have the common right of appeal to the courts for protection and for justice. In such circumstances there will be no boycott. Chinese merchants find as much profit in American trade as we do in Chinese trade, and they have no wish to sacrifice it without due cause.

#### THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The Virginia Republicans seem to have turned over a new leaf and developed a new political Hitherto Republican energy in that state has spent itself chiefly in manipulating party conventions and apportioning party The organization leaders were patronage. flerce fighters when it came to electing delegates to a Republican national convention or chairmen of the State Central Committee. But their aggressiveness had exhausted itself before the time arrived for capturing seats in Congress or reducing Democratic majorities. Lasc year at Norfolk the party managers wrangled for two days and nights before they succeeded in naming delegates at large to Chicago. The only leader in the state who had shown capacity to lead was defeated by the old patronage hunting clique, and the convention adjourned in disorder and tumult. The plight of the Republican party in Virginia never seemed more honeless.

held under the suffrage restriction clauses of the new constitution-brought with it some decided surprises and put new vitality into a demoralized and discouraged party. Under the leader whom the Norfolk convention had "turned down," the Hon. T. Campbell Slemp, a notable victory was won in the 9th Congress District. Moreover, the suffrage restrictions failed to work out the results expected of them, for, while they practically eliminated the negro vote, they cut down enormously the Democratic white vote, and left the Republican party, as a white man's party, in a relatively stronger position than it had enjoyed under the alleged system of free manhood suffrage. The vote cast for electors in 1904 fell 135,367 below the vote east in 1900. But the loss was almost equally divided between the two parties. The Republican total was smaller by 69,415 and the Democratic smaller by 65,442. But with the race bogie taken out of politics and fair elections again assured, the way was opened for a forward Republican movement and for a new alignment on genuine public issues.

But the Presidential election of 1904-the first

Evidence of this forward movement is found in the proceedings of the state convention just held at Roanoke. The convention was composed almost exclusively of white delegates, its work was done harmoniously and enthusiastically, and it put in the field a state ticket of exceptional character. The nominee for Governor, Lunsford L. Lewis, was formerly Chief Justice of the state Court of Appeals, and is one of the leaders of the Virginia bar. He is a man of the highest standing and amplest capac ity, respected for his learning and courage, and fully equipped to fill any office in the gift of the Nor does he intend to make his campaign in a perfunctory spirit, simply to hold the organization together and to have a voice in the distribution of federal patronage. Ex-Judge Lewis has been since 1902 United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of possible personal results."

This spirit is a new one in Virginia contests. and it may go far toward re-establishing Republicanism in the Old Dominion on a secure and creditable basis. There is no reason why strong Republican organization should not be built up. With the race issue removed, natural divisions on questions of public policy must Bourbonism has never been securely intrenched in Virginia, as is demonstrated by the easy victory of the Readjusters over the old line Democracy. The state's industrial and commercial interests incline it to sympathy with Republican ideas in national policy, and on local issues there is room for a healthy and aggressive opposition party. Judge Lewis's candidacy for the Governorship will make the campaign of 1905 a highly interesting one.

### GOOD ROADS FOR NEW-YORK.

One of the seven amendments to the constitution of the State of New-York to be submitted to the people at the next general election authorizes the state to contract a debt which "shall not at any one time exceed the sum of fifty million dollars." for the improvement of highways, and provides for the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund to meet the principal of the bonds. This amendment. which marks the first attempt on the part of a state to deal with the problem of highway improvement in a manner and on a scale mensurate with its importance, is one in which every dweller in the state who uses a road has vital interest. It appeals to the æsthetic as well as the practical side of human nature; for systematic highway improvement, in its influence and results, goes far beyond the mere making of a smooth pathway for vehicles. Expensive as first class highways are, they are a good investment, and that this fact is realized and understood is shown by the constantly increasing demand for improvement in those states which have been under heavy expense for that purpose since long before New-York began its work. The invariable result of a road improvement has been a substantial increase in the value of farm lands along its line, a saving to the farmer in wear and tear of horseflesh and wagons, and the natural profit which follows being able to land five tons of produce at a market or railroad station with no more effort or cost than were expended on one or two tons efore the roadway was made fit for travel.

Much comment has been made by those who have not carefully studied the subject over the question of taxation, increase of which is feared in consequence of the proposed bond issue, but so carefully have the supervisors and highway commissioners perfected their plans at their annual conventions in Albany in the last six years that this immense work can be put forward without increasing the burden of taxation upon the state to any appreciable extent. Under existing plans the main highways are to be improved in the next ten years by the expenditure of the \$50,000,000, the state paying 50 per cent of the bonds, or \$25,000,000. The interest at 3 per cent and 2 per cent of the principal as a sinking fund are to be met each year, which calls for an annual draft on the State Treasury, when all the bonds are issued, of \$1,250,000 per annum. Against this is to be reckoned the

with promptness and thoroughness, or rather | should also be considered that with this \$1,100,- volve a year's delay, to be sure; but just look 000 only about two hundred miles of highway were built in favored counties, and these in small stretches, connecting no part of one county with another. Under the bond issue complete systems would be built in all counties within a period of ten years, and the entire highway mileage of the state, both main and lateral, brought to a state of perfection. The proposed bond issue simply takes advantage of the credit of the state to obtain modern highways in the lifetime of those now living, and to handle a great internal improvement just as a private corporation would do if it owned the State of New-York and were laving out a system of roads which would yield it the greatest amount of profit in the smallest possible time.

There are seventy thousand miles of main and branch highways in the state, and the money system law, which was put on the statute books in 1898, provides for a contribution of 50 cents by the state for each dollar raised by a town for road improvement. If every one of the towns had adopted the money system the amount raised by their local taxation for road improvement would be about \$3,000,000 yearly, to which the state would add \$1,500,000, making an aggregate of \$45,000,000 available in the next ten years for the minor or lateral roads. But all the towns have not come in under the provisions of the money system, which is in reality a commutation of the annual draft for labor on the highways by the payment of a proportionate tax, and those which have adopted the system will be the first to benefit under the comprehensive plans which the several county boards have adopted. It is not believed that those who have been dilatory will lag behind much longer when the benefits

of the plan are fully understood. From every point of view the proposed amendment seems desirable and advantageous. The plans which may be carried out under its provisions will insure to the Empire State that pre eminence in the matter of highways which it has in other lines, and for roads as well as canals the state should hold fast to the idea that "the hest are rone too good."

#### DELAY ON AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Hope begins to dawn upon the stuation at Ambrose Channel. The dredging work there, of great Importance to New-York and to the naion, has for some time been at a standstill, but at last we are told that this week it will be resumed. It certainly would not be creditable or satisfactory if the delay were permitted to continue many days longer.

With the hitches or complications, or whatever else may all the contracting concern that has the work in charge, the government has really nothing to de. All it wants is that the work shall be pushed to completion without a moment's delay. That is what it has a right to expect and to demand, and it has a right to make its demand effective. The dredges should be put at work and kept at work, no matter what happens. All other details can wait or can be adjusted at some other time.

Government work, especially that for the supplying of great public needs, should always ave precedence over everything else. Too often the opposite rule prevails, and contractors, having secured a profitable city, state or federal contract, seem to think they can delay its fulfilment at will while they turn their attention to other undertakings or while they settle almost interminable disputes. The result is that the average public work, be it a schoolhouse, a waterworks dam or a ship channel, takes a much longer time for completion than a corresponding private work. If the deepening of Ambrose Channel were a private enterprise, the completion of which would mean rich profits for some corporation, does any one suppose there would be this delay upon it or that it would take the five years to do which are now in prospect?

### CURING CANCER.

Professor R. T. Hewlett, a leading British pathologist, contributes to "Nature" a paper on cancer that deserves the attention of his professional brethren in this country. Incidentally, he expresses the opinion that there has been no material increase in the occurrence of ma-Virginia. But on accepting the nomination for lignant tumors in the United Kingdom. The Governor he resigned that office, and declared apparent growth in frequency, he says, may be to the convention that he would make his cam- attributable to a disposition correctly to report paign solely for the advancement of Republican | disorders that were not accurately diagnosed in interests and "without reference to probable or the past and that were classified as unexplained. Obviously, if such be the case in Great Britain. it is not unlikely that there has been a similar misinterpretation of statistics in this country.

> The most important feature of Professor Hewlett's discussion, though, is his treatment of the germ theory of cancer. He affirms with great positiveness that it is still without adequate foundation. One fact that has been construed as supporting the doctrine is that cancer seems to spread from one part of the body to another -say, from lip to lip-and also from one animal of a given species to another. The phenomenon in question is regarded by Professor Hewlett as mere transplantation. He shows, furthermore, how mistaken conclusions have been drawn from certain other observations whose accuracy cannot be challenged. Microscopic bodies that are occasionally present with cancer will, if introduced into healthy tissue, now and then excite morbid growths, but examination of the latter indicates that the product of inoculation is not true cancer.

The significance of this negative testimony lies in its bearing on the possibility of a curative serum. Of course, if there is no germ, it will be hard to manufacture a remedy analogous to the antitoxin of diphtheria. Some day it may be practicable to evolve one; but Profes sor Hewlett evidently takes no stock in the claims of Continental specialists that a cure has already been found. For a short time hope was excited by the fact that inoculating one diseased mouse with blood from another which had been spontaneously cured seemed to produce a beneficial effect. However, the mouse cancer and human cancer, according to Professor Hewlett, are two different things; and a mouse serum would not, in his judgment, help man or woman. Only the blood of a spontaneously cured human being would meet the requirements. For the present, then, the knife is almost the only resource, and the sooner it is used the better is the prospect of recovery.

### DRAWING IT MUCH TOO MILD!

Those chaps up in Great Barrington who want the selectmen to reserve one or two roads for the owners of automobiles are altogether too modest in their demands! Why don't they come out and ask for all that they are reasonably entitled to, and all that an enlightened public sentiment would concede? Would it not be far better to demand the exclusive use of all highways? Again, instead of merely barring horses from these roads, would it not be much wiser to make the ownership of horses a criminal offence? What rights have either those animals or persons who are foolish enough to possess them which any civilized government ought to respect? If horses are to be tolerated at all, why not compel the people to whom, they belong to purchase special parks or racecourse for their exercise? Consider for an instant the pecuniary resources of the two classes who are chiefly interested in this matter. Are not the old fogles who continue to evince a regard for effete ideas and customs far better able to pay for a private reservation than those exemplars of true progress who have just asked for an official recognition of rights they already possess? Here's another thing to think about: Would

it not be more satisfactory to go to Boston and \$1,100,000 which the state raised last year for secure the enactment of a law covering the these same main highways, so the difference is whole State than to limit the scope of the movereasonable policy of that letter been adopted hardly noticeable in the state's tax levy. It ment to a single town? This policy would in-

at the advantages! Those who ride in automobiles would then hold a first mortgage on all Massachusetts. Moreover, the precedent thus established might lead to imitation in other commonwealths a year or two later; and even the fron-heeled despotisms of Europe would undoubtedly awaken to the necessity of yielding something to the prerogatives of the people. Besides, notice the awkward position in which the selectmen of Great Barrington would be placed if they complied with the request which has been made. There are lots of people who are themselves so sordid that they might suspect that improper means had been employed to obtain a favorable decision from those officials. Such a suspicion, of course, would be utterly groundless, but it might impair their chances of re-election. Wouldn't that be a trifle heartless?

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Increased activity and strength continued to pervade the securities market until the average for the sixty most active railway stocks rose to about the best point of the year, which was attained last April, and within a fraction of the highwater mark established in September, 1902. During the early part of the week there was no special influence, but a generally better feeling, while the publication of the government crop report on Thursday aroused more enthusiasm than has appeared at any previous time this season. It was not surprising that the granger stocks attracted much attention, but there was less concentration upon a few specialties, the business being fairly well distributed through all departments, although Reading was the feature at the close. Nevertheless, it is still a midsummer market, in which commission house business provides a very small percentage of the total. Foreign interest in this market was small, sentiment at London having been dominated by cables regarding the peace conference which were not considered encouraging.

Narrow fluctuations continue in the money market, call loans ruling a trifle easier at times because of the disposition of bankers to prepare for large transfers to the interior. In order to have funds readily accessible it is necessary to curtail new time loans other than for the shortest terms. Yet there was no perceptible hardening in the rates for loans maturing six months hence, first class Stock Exchange collateral being accepted on a 3% per cent basis. An encouraging development of the week was the increase in supply of mercantile paper, indicating greater activity in commercial channels. Thus far there has been little direct shipment of currency to the interior while new gold has been transferred from San Francisco, but the reserve cities outside New-York are withdrawing funds indirectly by holding the cash deposited by collectors of internal revenue and making settlements by paying the Sub-Treasury with drafts on New York correspondents. The effect of this operation is distinctly seen in frequent daily balances at the Clearing House favorable to the Sub-Treasury, despite the fact that on regular government operations disbursements have exceeded receipts.

Taking the country as a whole, business conditions made further progress in the right direction last week, but there were setbacks, although in every case the disturbance was local. Most far reaching in its effect is the yellow fever quarantine, which disturbs business at points as remote as Baltimore and Cincinnati, through the cancellation of orders for goods about to be shipped for fall consumption. While some of this business is permanently lost, much of it will be made up when the epidemic is conquered, as it undoubtedly will be in a reasonable time. The South has also to contend with considerable loss on cotton plantations, although higher prices will make up much of the difference in the aggregate, but will not help districts that have been especially Several labor controversies inunfortunate. volve thousands of wage earners, and their consumption of the necessaries of life must be curtailed more or less, even if not to the full extent of the loss in pay. It is to be hoped that the bridge workers' difficulty will reach an early settlement, as the phenomenal activity in the structural steel market indicates that many important undertakings of this nature yould be seriously handicapped

According to the government crop report issued on Thursday, the outlook for wheat and corn is much brighter than most trade authorities had anticipated. A condition of 89 for corn is estimated by the Produce Exchange statistician as indicating a yield of 28.7 bushels an acre, which would give a crop of 2,608 .-116,000 hushels, according to the official figures of acreage. This would exceed all previous records, but, owing to the fact that the crop is later than usual, there is still opportunity for injury. Even more gratifying is the statement as to wheat, which shows a probable yield of 16.2 bushels an acre of spring wheat, notwithstanding sensational reports of rust, and, including the winter wheat, which is now practically out of danger, a yield of 719,731,000 bushels is promised, a quantity but once exceeded in the history of the nation and then by less than 30,000,000 bushels. If these figures are approximately correct, it will be extremely difficult to maintain prices at their present position, and any material reduction would tend to restore the foreign trade that has so sadly deteriorated in recent years. Cotton rose slightly but failed to maintain the advance, as port receipts continued heavy and speculative operations for the short account became aggressive,

Manufacturing news is still most satisfactory, the cotton industry occupying the strongest position. Prospective purchasers of cotton goods have ceased to seek bargains, at last appreclating the strength of the statistical position and competing with each other eagerly for the earliest shipments that can be secured. Few mills are in position to make prompt deliveries, and the whole tendency of prices is upward irrespective of speculative variations in raw cotton. New lines of woollen goods are withdrawn almost as soon as they are opened, and manufacturers are constantly buying small quantities of raw wool in the leading Eastern markets, maintaining that staple far above all prices in two decades, yet there is comparatively little speculation, considering the extent of the rise, which has amounted to over five cents for the year. Footwear producers are becoming most cautious regarding contracts covering deliveries next spring, as the sensational advance in prices of hides renders the future of the leather market extremely uncertain Scarcely any change in the statistical position of pig iron indicates that production and consumption about balanced during July and that the future would be most promising were it not for the fact that much new business is being accepted below list prices. This inability to maintain agreements indicates that the leading interest is no longer in complete centrol of the

Japan might well afford to strain a point about the limitation of Russia's navy in the Pacific. If it becomes troublesome she might call upon Togo to annex it.

The managers of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company predict that before many months the cable to Hawaii will be unnecessary. company evidently thinks it has a pair of boots which will make the seven league variety a candidate for the historical museum.

Dogs which behave in an eccentric manner, and even bite people, are not always victims of hydrophobia. Though it is usually judicious to shoot them on suspicion, the brain should (if possible) be dispatched to some institution whe

the nature of the disorder can be determined. It may then be possible to decide better how to treat the human and canine subjects of the animal's attacks.

Lights at Fort George went out the other night. Too bad! In the interests of the public it is generally recognized that Fort George needs all its lights turned on at their full power.

With French sailors saluting the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, London, the Anglo-French entente may be considered complete.

Envoy Witte seems to think the Japanese have exaggerated their victories greatly. It would be interesting to have the views of Generals Stoessel and Kuropatkin and Admiral Rojestvensky upon the subject.

The Chicago "lid" is on and Chief Collins is sitting on it. The wife of the Mayor has the credit of making the first hit in the Dunne administration.

After reading in "The Scientific American" the formidable list of things found in Croton water on July 25 by a newspaper correspondent, one feels that if he must partake of them probably it would be best to have them boiled, thus furnishing a soup of some forty-six ingredients, not counting H'O.

The persistency with which it is reported from day to day that this or that Cabinet officer will resign gives those officials more than their share of summer work in daily denying the daily reports. This is a time big with events, but apparently there are still some industrious people whose energies are only partly utilized, hence they are compelled to resort to surmise in order to give vent to their abounding energy-to call it by a euphemistic name.

#### PERSONAL.

The birthplace of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has just been sold to J. W. Willis, of Newport News. It was in this house that William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was born. Dr. Joachin, the violinist, is in feeble health. He ecently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

Professor N. A. Cobb, of Spencer, Mass., who was formerly in the employ of the Australian government in New-South Wales, is on his way to the Hawaiian Islands, where he goes in behalf of the United States government to instruct the natives in scientific farming.

A railroad conductor recently refused to henor the pass of Congressman Frank L. Dixon, of Illinois, on account of of Mr. Dixon's youthful appearance. A friend of the Congressman's on the train con-vinced the conductor that Mr Dixon was old enough to sit in the House.

It is not generally known that Dr. Washington Gladden, who has so vigorously scored the Church for its acceptance of "tainted" money, and John D. Rockefeller were country boys together in Tioga County, N. Y., attended adjoining district schools and frequently met in rival spelling bees.

#### THE TALK OF THE Das.

Berlin's educational and medical authorities have organized a wonderful forest school for city children from the crowded districts of Berlin, ac cording to "The Indianopolis News." In a wide clearing in the forest 150 children pursue ordinary routine of school, varied by nature study at first hand. The hours of work are short and fresh air and exercise are given supreme importance. The children cook their own dinner at a campfire and the desks and seats and shelter sheds were made from timber felled from the clearing. At 1 o'clock the children take an sleep, for which each is provided with a blanket and a steamer chair.

Turkish sensibilities are preternaturally strong ipon certain points, and the censor is ever on the ilert for covert allusions and seditious matter for covert allusions and sediflous matter of regard for the feelings of Russia, accord-to "The Pall Mall Gazette." Turkey never long Whillier. Out of regard for the feelings of Russia, according to "The Pall Mall Gazette." Turkey never mentions Nihilists, but substitutes the gentler term of "Utopians." Bulgarla has in the cyes of the Creacent realm neither a "north" nor a "south" to her principality, for "might not a "South Bulgaria be taken to mean the Turkish province of Eastern Rumelia?" Likewise our own Shakespeare has come under the "blue pencil," and in "Othelio" read for Turkish Cyprus the Greek isle of Corfu. But the latest step in this matter is quite the funniest. In the Bibles distributed by the Anglo-American Bible Society the censor has come across the ominous word "Macedonia," which stinks in the nostrils of every true son of the Prophet. The word must go, but might be replaced by names of the "vilayeds Salonika, afonastir and Rassowa." Therefore in Acts xvi. 9, the " Therefore in Acts xvi.

surprise:

"And a vision appeared unto Paul in the night;
there stood a man from 'Monastir,' and prayed
him, saying: 'Come over into the "Turkish vilayets of Salonika, Monastir and Kassowa" and
help us."

A street sign that amazes American visitors in Paris reads: "Butchery of Horse, Ass and Mule a Specialty."

Proved .- Parke-By the way, what ever become of our old friend, Griggsby! Lane-Why, he's gone into the gravestone busi-Parke-Well, I always knew he was a monu-mental liar.-(Life.

"Sim Dipp is again in out midst," says "The Enid (Ore.) Echo." "Sim would cut more ice among the ladies if he would disguise himself in a clean shirt."

"Haven't you ever thought of going to work?" asked the farmer's wife of Sauntering Sam.
"Yes'm." replied the veteran tramp. "I thought of it once—but I was decleary at de time"—
(Cleveland Flain Dealer.

We call the following from "The Wardsville (Mo.) "Will Lisenbee, who is visiting in Kansas City, writes home that he used up three collars last week. Dirty town, that." For the simple life and one collar a week try Wardsville.

# THE PAGAN.

O Summer, with your wooing breeze
That stirs my blood like wine,
O Summer, with your purple seas,
You call the Pagan in my breast,
The Pagan centuries at rest.
Who worshipped at your shrine.

The Pagan loved your fields and hills And woods, as I do now: The Pagan knew the joy that thrills My being when I hear the song Of birds at twilight, and the long, Long thoughts that calm my brow.

O Summer, let me be again, As centuries ago.
A Fagan—worshipping, as then,
Your glerious Sun, without a thought
Of greed or gain that men have brought
To fill our world with wee.

A Pagan quaffing life with love, And laughing when the whole Is done—the morning stars above Sing in his ears their song sublime Of joy beyond the touch of time, The passion of the soul.

O Summer, let your splendor steal Me from my trodden ways; And let me live and love and feel Without regret-without the prod Of right and wrong or venseful God— Bring back those fair, glad days.

Sweet Summer, with your wooling breeze
That stirs my blood like wine;
O Summer, with your purple seas,
The Pagan centuries at rest
Is here forever in my breast
To worship at your Shrine.

-(Clara Sherwood Stevens, in Lippincott's Magazine.

The verse-smiths and bard-mechanicians struggling hard with the peace conference, but it is several flights above their loftlest reach.

Another Victim of His Curiosity.—He—At what age do you think a girl ought to marry? She—Well, I couldn't think of setting the day before next October, George, when I shall be just twenty-nine.—(Somerville Journal.

Reports from Poughkeepsie indicate that the bridge over the Hudson River is to be repaired at a

# CONTRADICTIONS.

The wilful Girl: Now who would guess When words are boldest.
And lips have lost all tenderness.
And eyes are coldest;
Tis then, her rebel heart, indeed.
She must put guard on.
Lest it flee forth, in tears, to plead
For love, and perdon?

The gentle Girl: And, who would dream When tones are mildest. When tones are mildest.
And sweet lips smile, and soft eyes beam,
That, at its wildest.
Her rebel heart beats in a rage
That scarce is human?
Now, read mo—lover, poet, sage—
The riddle—woman!
—Cladeline Bridges, in Brooklyn Life.

# THE DRAMA.

New-York Stage Affairs-May to September.

Nothing of special importance to the public has

been attempted on the New-York stage since the beginning of May. The dramatic season of 1964-45 was busy and eventful, but it was not generally prosperous, and many of the Metropolitan theatres were closed at least a month earlier in the year than has been usual. The spring was signalted, according to custom, by various experimental movements, without valuable result. Miss Barryore, on May 1, appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in Mr. Ibsen's silly and tiresome play of "A Doll's House," and failed to attract any considerable attention; her engagement closed on May 12 Mr. Bernard, at the same time, emerged at the Herald Square Theatre, in a fabric of fribble, called "A Rollicking Girl,"-revamped from "A Dangerous Maid."
-and this remained current till July 28, when it temporarily succumbed to heat; it has since been esuscitated. The Fawcett Stock Company, from Baltimore, came to the American Theatre, May 1 and Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was presented there, with Miss Percy Haswell (Mrs. George Fawcett) as Juliet. This is a capable ompany, and Miss Haswell,-pleasantly remembered by the survivors of Augustin Daly's public, is an actress of talent and experience, animated by earnest, worthy purpose, and admirable for good achievement. Mr. David Warfield, at the Bijou, on May 1, gave the 20th consecutive per-formance of "The Music Master,"—one of the few ubstantial successes of last season, and destined to still greater success in the season to come On May 2 performances occurred at the Metropol-

Itan Opera House for the benefit of Mme. M

jeska. This was a testimonial projected by Pad-

erewski to honor a great actress, now at the summit of her renown, and about to retire from the stage. The season of 1905-'06 will witness her closing performances and final withdrawal. Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and other players participated in the representation of a string bill, and Modjeska herself acted in scenes from Shakepeare and responded to a congratulatory speech by the poet Stedman. On May 4 an unfortunate and painful accident to Mrs. Carter.-who was hurt by a fall when stepping from her carriage, pelled the closing of the Belasco Theatre, where she had been acting, and so put an end to the prosper ous run of "Adrea," which had been performed 118 times. That play, by David Belasco and John Luther Long, is one of rare imaginative quality and fine constructive skill, and Mrs. Carter's impersonation of its heroine is a potent and brilliant achievement in romantic tragedy. On May 6 Miss Jessie Millward sailed for England, in order to make arrangements for the production of a play in London. On May 8 Mr. John Drew was elected president of the Players' Club, and Mr. William Bispham was elected vice-president. On May 8 the hayseed drama of 'Quincy Adams Sawyer' was brought to the Acad emy of Music; the excellent comedian, Albert Chevaller, appeared at the Brooklyn Orpheum; Mrs. Le Moyne, at the Harlem Opera House, repeated 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," with the veteran Theore Hamilton in the cast, as Tresham; the play of "Trilby" was revived at the New-Amsterdam Theatre, with Miss Harned (Mrs. Sothern), as Trilby, and Mr. Wilton Lackaye as Svengali; and Mr. James O'Neill acted at Proctor's 23d-st. Theatre in a condensed version of "Virginius." On the same night Miss Haswell, at the American Theatre. performed in the comedy of "The Liars," by Hanry Arthur Jones (next to W. S. Gilbert the ablest of living English dramatists); a band of Russian players, more singular than impressive, appeared at the Murray Hill Theatre, in a play called "Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch"-Mr. Orieness presenting the chief part and Miss Eugenie Blair, a vigorous performs scemingly desirous of permanent identification with the lachrymose and tainted drams, came forth, at the West End Theatre, in the nasty play of "Sapho"-munificently promising "East Lyane," "Camille" and "Mrs. Tanqueray."

On May 9 a coarse farce, called "A Tale of a

'ub,"-the theme being a bathtub,-was shown a the Madison Square Theatre, where it met with nerited failure. A performance of Mr. Ibsen's ponderous play, "The Master Builder," occurred at the same house, on May 12, in aid of a movement to commemorate the late Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Mr. William Hazeltine appeared, on this melaoccasion, and considerably augmented its appropriate gloom. The honored and loved actress Mrs. Gilbert should be commemorated,-though not with a statue, which would be absurd,-but, as she particularly disliked the plays of Mr. Ibsen, and all other tainted plays whatsoever, the performance of an Ibsen play, in association with her name, was in wretchedly had taste. On May 13 Miss Alice prattle and millinery, called "The School for Husbands," ended her season at Wallack's Theatre, Miss Haswell, at the American Theatre, witndrew "The Liars"; Miss Barrymere desisted from the Ibeen folly; the odoriferous "Sapho" was consi o slumber, at the West End Theatre, and "The College Widow," long popular, closed its career at the Garden. Coincident with these closures the senson of froth and frolic opened, at Coney Island. On May 15 the Alhambra was opened, at the corner of 7th-ave, and 126th-st., and Mr. Chevaller, Mr. Henry Miller, and other agreeable performers appeared there; this has proved a popular resort Mr. E. S. Willard, one of the few great actors of the age, played at the Harlem Opera Hou. from May 15 to May 25, winding up a long and prospe ous American tour. On May 24 Mr. Willard sailed for England. Mr. J. P. Adler came out at the American Theatre, May 15, repeating als prosy photographic performance of Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice," and Miss Haswell, co-operating with him, gave a sufficiently agreeable rep-Portia. On the same date Miss Blair, at the West End, was duly heetic and maudlin in the part of Camille, while at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre a creditable revival was effected of the fine comedy of "Caste."-Mr. Henry Woodruff appearing as D'Alroy, and Miss Grace Rais as

A misfortune befell the stage on May 16, in the

sudden death of that enterprising, expeditious and

prosperous theatrical manager, Mr. Kirke La

Shelle. This sad event occurred at Bellport, Long Island Mr. La Shelle was in the prime of life-only forty-one years old. An ambitious, industrious, u ful career was thus permanently ended. Miss Ada Rehan sailed for England on May 20, and presently repaired to her cottage, which is near Drigg, on the seaconst of Cumberland (and neither in Ireland Scotland, nor Wales, as variously located by contemporary newspapers). Later it was reported that Miss Rehan was seriously iii with appendicitia, but, happily, her recovery was soon announced. About this time the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn was marked for demolition. Mr. J. K. Hackett produced a play called "The House of Stience." On May 22 Miss Adelaide Kein edified Hariem with still another portrayal of the amorous, tubercular French courtesan, Camille, Harlem has been rather profusely supplied with presentments of this diseased female, and it would be charitable to allow the suburban mind a period of relief from afflictions of that kind. Mr. Franklin Fyles's esteemed play, "The Governor of Kentucky," was brought forth on May 22 at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Miss Katherine Grey as the heroine At the same time Miss Bertha Kallich, a Polish actress, appeared at the American Theatre, speak ing English, and made an auspicious impress On May 23 Miss Maud Adams underwent a surgical operation for appendicitis. On May 24 Mr. Belas announced that he had engaged Mr. Robert Hiltiard as a star actor-to be prominently placed ext season. Mr. Belasco's star actors now Mrs. Carter, Miss Slanche Bates, Miss Bertha Gal land, Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, Mr. David Warfield, Mr. Brandon Tynan and Mr. Robert Hilliard. On June 12 a revival of Dien Bouckault's fine Mayne Reid's stories,-was effected at the 14th Street Theatre. On June 28 the veciferous Miss Elita Proctor Otis appeared at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, in "The Crust of Society. July 17 Miss Maud Harrison began a brief engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre. The tense heat came in July, and theatrical activity was stayed in all directions. The long run of "The Heir to the Hoorah" reached an end at the Hudson Theatre on July 15. A condensed version of "La Voyage en Suisse" was offered at Keith's Union Theatre on July 31, and on the same date Miss Beatrice Morgan acted at Proctor's Harlett Me Not"-a part long associated with that super! omedy actress. Miss Genevieve Ward, and, later. Miss Rose Coghlan. Mr. Paul McAllister appeared at the same theatre on August 7, as Manuel. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man"—a part that Lester Wallack made conspicuous, in 1998, when Wallack's Theatre was near Broome-st. in Boul-

way. The entertainments current in August are